REGISTERED No. L—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,743.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

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Half-yearly	29	36
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Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PENANG" 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith on SATURDAY, the 17th Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Butnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Cowrar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where Inducement offers.

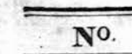
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

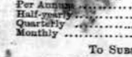


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PACHUMBA" 872 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "PACHUMBA," 872 Tons, 104 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. "AKOLA," 572 Tons, 138 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donnaco, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of Information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, and will be followed by the S. S TRINACRIA on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to Naples ..... Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 800.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and those disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 800.

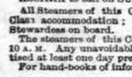
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, January 1877.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY 1877.



THE S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 990 Tons Net Register, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— TEHERAN	3589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th Feb.
S. CATHAY	2982	450	E. T. D-nd-s-	26th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th March.
S. PEKIN	4767	800	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	330	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	459	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3703	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3200	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	3933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASIAM	3038	400	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barnie	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

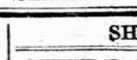
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P and O. Co.'s S.S. GELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

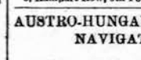
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H. P.	
BANGALORE	3065	500	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	360	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M

GEORGE F. HENRY,
8, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain G. Doncich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 28th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 200	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 96 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

S.S. CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 21st March 1877.
S.S. ACHILLE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th April „
A Passenger Steamer do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 5th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALE OF WRECK.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE FROM 15TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1877.

ON account of the concerned, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bimlipatam on THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1877, the Hull and Machinery of the Screw Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons, and 300 H. P., together with such unsalved portion of the Cargo then remaining on board, as the vessel lies on the Santipilly Rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 case cotton vests.
3 „ ladies' stockings.
5 „ coloured prints.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 magic lantern.

To close a consignment.

About 2 tons of best Peruvian guano.

On account of Nurbharam Nuvotum.

8 cases copper brasiers.

On account of Framjee Jumsetjee and Dhurumsey Narunjee.

Ex. "Glamorgan."

K—11-13—2 cases 60	pieces white shirtings		KI.
14-16—3 „	90 „	„	KII.
17-19—3 „	90 „	„	KIII.
	Ex. "Khiva."		
147-9—3 cases 90	pieces white shirtings		KI.
150-52—3 „	90 „	„	KII.
153-55—3 „	90 „	„	KIII.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar on account and at the risk of Mr. Srabjee Byramjee Colah,

1 share in the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1877.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

Edition of 1878.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents :—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly
London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S

BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d. and 8s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net* will be sent Post-paid, and if possible despatched by the first Mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of order, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.
POSITIVELY
THE
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
DR. LYNN.

For this occasion a NEW and most ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME is arranged, including the

TABLE FLOATING
IN
MID AIR;

Or the Medium setting the Laws of Gravitation at defiance.

MORE STRANGE MANIFESTATIONS
IN THE
NEW LIGHT SEANCE.

PLAN AND TICKETS AT SOUNDY & COMPANY'S.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY,
FOR NATIVE LADIES AND FAMILIES,
BY DR. LYNN'S MEDIUM.
Commencing at 3 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

THE LADY who TOOK AWAY by MISTAKE a WHITE SHETLAND SHAWL from the Ladies' Room at the Byculla Club on the Ball Night will oblige by returning it to THE SECRETARY.

HOME FOR INDIAN CHILDREN—MRS. SHARP, widow of a Solicitor, residing at 5, Thicket Road, Penge, (close to the Crystal Palace) is desirous of taking charge of and educating Children whose Parents are abroad. An exceedingly happy Home, and every attention may be relied upon. References can be made to P. V. JAMES, R. N., Bombay, whose little boy Mrs. S. has care of.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held in the Tent opposite the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on TUESDAY next, the 20th Instant, at 7 A.M.

PERCY BENN,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 14th February 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN WALKINGTON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, and late a General Inspector in the G. I. P. Railway, died at Bombay on the 8th day of April 1876, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of his PROPERTY and CREDITS in Bombay were, on the 9th day of February 1877, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JEANETTE CHARLOTTE GILDER, (wife of CHARLES DOVETON GILDER) lately the widow of the said John Walkington. All persons having any CLAIM against or INDEBTED or LIABLE to the ESTATE of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims or Debts in writing WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof to the said Jeanette Charlotte Gilder, at No. 3, Queen's Road, Middle Colaba, without the Fort, at the expiration of which period the said Jeanette Charlotte Gilder will DISPOSE of the ASSETS of the said Estate as she may be advised and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

—Dated this 14th day of February 1877.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Attorneys to the Administratrix.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 20th instant, for the SUPPLY of 3,500 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, the quantity estimated to be required by this Company during the remainder of the current year.

The Flashing point of the Oil must be warranted not to be under 120° Fahr., and a sample should accompany each Tender.

Tenders must specify the rate including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time be required during the remainder of this year by the Storekeeper.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

General Offices, Fort, 14th February 1877.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on THURSDAY, the 1st March next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 13th instant :—

1. That the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2. That William Morison Macaulay, Esquire, be appointed sole Liquidator and his remuneration be as to 100, and that he is authorized to exercise all the powers given by Articles 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 14th February 1877.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR EVER THINE—Safely received; communicate direct.—Ever yours,
BEANS AND BACON.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

CHEDDAR CHEESE—JUST LANDED IN CUT, 12 Annas (Cash); WHOLE CHEESE, 11 Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS

ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC, AND SANITARY,

For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Front-Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi; enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances; Garden Screens; Fanhouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings for every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.,
Glasgow.

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference, to a Firm in England.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

The next ELECTION will take place on June 21, 1876.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf the Institution :—

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Berry, 95th Regiment, Kurrachee, Indis.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 30th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 33rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, Near Nagpore, India.
Major T. H. Turner, Exam. Ordnance Depart. Poonah, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 3rd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparur, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras, India.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate.
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c.
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6, HUMMUM STREET.

FOR THE RACES.

FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' ONE AND TWO BUTTON GLOVES.

LADIES' THREE AND FOUR BUTTON GLOVES.

FANCY BOXES.

WORK BASKETS.

LADIES' TIES IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

PARASOLS.

&c., &c., &c.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS,
MODELS OF

Stradaurius	Rs.	60 0
Guernarius	„	75 0
Other Violins, from Rs. 30 to	„	100 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black wood case complete ..... Rs. 150 0

Model of Gasparo da Sa'o, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black wood case complete ..... „ 100 0

Violin strings per set ..... „
Cheap Violins and Bow not in cases from ..... „
Rs. 25, 35, 45 and ..... „ 55 0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7 and ..... „ 10 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ..... „ 6 0

BANJOS.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete	Rs.	25 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, brass hoop, in case complete	„	28 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete	„	30 0
Do. do. Brass Hoop, in case complete	„	35 0
Do. do. do., plain wood, machine head, of superior make in case complete	„	40 0
Do. do. do. inlaid wood, in case complete	„	50 0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	„	9 8
Cheap Banjos without cases, each Rs. 15, 20 and	„	25 0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	„	8 0
Banjos strings per set, Rs. 2-8 and	„	3 8

TAMBOURINES.

WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter	Rs.	6 0
Nine jingles, 12 inches	„	9 0
Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter	„	12 0
Four jingles, 14 inches in diameter	„	12 6
Tacked Parchment heads	„	3 0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Re. 1 and	„	1 8

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	Rs.	2 0
A substitute for Bones—The Distinct	„	2 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, per set	Rs.	2 0

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14TH FEBRUARY.

Consols yesterday were unchanged at 95⅞, but French Rentes have declined from 106½ to 106.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday Reuter reported as opening firm and closing quiet, but private advices are as usual decidedly less favourable, the tone at the close being generally given as weak, or dull with a downward tendency. The sales were only 10,000 bales and prices on the spot were unchanged, while to arrive Good Omras, with the good clause, January-February shipment, Canal, is quoted at 6 1/16d. per lb. Yesterday's receipts at the American ports were large—7,000 bales over the corresponding date last year—and to all appearance the total of the week is likely to show a considerable excess. As we have already pointed out with the week ending 23rd February the heavy receipts came to an end last year, and if, as now seems by no means improbable, an excess is maintained up to that time, the question will be not as to a 4½ million crop, but whether the yield will not exceed last season. We are aware that private advices have been attributing the heavy receipts latterly to special causes; but after what we have seen of American reports it need be no matter for surprise if the special cause turns out to be, the most cogent of all reasons, a large crop.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were firm at unchanged prices.

The New York telegrams of yesterday quote ready Mid. Uplands still at 12⅞ cents., May shipment at 13 5-16 cents., a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	last week.	1876.	1875.
Receipts	25,000	17,000	12,000
Total to date	80,000	60,000	51,000
Increase (-) or decrease (+)	.....	+3,242,000	2,781,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday there was no alteration of any kind.

Sterling to-day on the announcement made yesterday of £546,000 having been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany, £50,000 was taken out yesterday for France, which makes £596,000 withdrawn since last return. Reuter gives no quotation for Bar Silver, nor do we hear anything new about it from private sources. The price of the Metal is now regulated almost entirely by the position of the Eastern Exchanges, and to-day's allotments of Council Drafts will probably establish a quotation.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been quiet but firm, with a partial advance of 1/16d. per rupee. The Banks show rather a disposition to draw, especially long-dated paper, but there has been no inclination to do business on the part of either buyers or sellers, pending the result of to-day's biddings for Councils. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 9 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛ to 9-32d.	"
Credits, 3	...1s. 10⅛d	"
Documents, 3	...1s. 10⅛ to 5-16d.	"

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is 3/16 per cent. premium, for 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount nominal.

Government Paper continues firm with an upward tendency, a considerable demand being evinced for small amounts for investment. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 99½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to Rs. 102. By an oversight our quotations yesterday were given 1 per cent. below the actual rates all round.

The Share Market is steady but with only a moderate business doing. There is an enquiry for Bank of Bombays, but no sellers at 38 per cent. premium. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 10 and Mazagons Rs. 20 per share higher. In Press Companies business is confined to speculative operations in Mofussils at Rs. 310, other Companies being difficult of sale. Spinning and Weaving shares are very firm and a fair demand exists for the leading Companies at slightly better rates. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Great Easterns and Orientals, and Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petits. Bombay-Burma Trading Company's shares are Rs. 5 higher, as also are Treacher and Company (Limited) for which a good demand exists.

Cotton to-day has been very dull with only a small business doing. Sellers have been willing to accept a further reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but prices are still above arrival currencies in Liverpool, and buyers, in the expectation of a further decline owing to the heavy receipts at the American ports, are holding aloof. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 7,882 bales, making 18,958 bales for the five days. We now quote:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready		Rs. 212	per candy f.p.
" Ginned Broach, March		" 211	"
" Akote	"	" 209	"
Good Omra.	"	" 198	"
F. G. F.	"	" 196	"
G. F.	"	" 192	"
Good Dholleras	April	" 199	"
F. G. F.	"	" 196	"
G. F.	"	" 193	"

Freights are a trifle firmer, a fair business having been done by Canal steamers for Liverpool at £2-5 to £2-6-3, consignees now holding for the latter rate. By sail for Liverpool nothing has yet been done. An iron ship has been offering at £2-3-9, but in view of the large quantity of tonnage available shippers decline to pay the rate.

Piece Goods show no quotable change and certainly no improvement. The demand from up-country is limited in the extreme, and with the Holi holidays approaching, is more likely to fall off than increase.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. Share.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	69½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch tered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	320
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	160
Oriental Bank of India	17,320	250	125	6 do.	106
Orien al Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

LAND COMPANIES.

olaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	965
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	5,000	1,000	20 p. a.	660
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225 xd

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 10th February, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.		
Coaching	60,770	0	0
Merchandise	72,124	0	0
Miscellaneous	450	0	0
Telegraph	689	0	0
Total Rs.	1,34,033	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,769	0	0
Merchandise	81,359	0	0
Other Receipts	281	0	0
Telegraph	544	0	0
Total Rs.	1,35,544	0	0
Decrease Rs.	1,511	0	0

THE IRON TRADE.

Messrs. Matheson and Grant, in their Engineering Trades' Report, dated London, January 16th 1877, in the course of remarks on the trade, say:—

Prices for finished iron continued to decline during the autumn of 1876, and by December had reached their lowest ebb; contracts for iron rails being made in that month at from £5 to £5 5s., and for steel rails at £6 15s. to £7 2s. 6d. per ton. Some considerable orders have, however, been given out since Christmas; a slightly firmer tone prevails, and the rates of to-day have still an upward tendency.

The iron rail trade is still the most distressed of all; and notwithstanding the orders which have been given out during the last few weeks, and others which are about to follow, the aggregate of such orders will still leave a large proportion of the producing power idle. The marked absence of orders from Russia and the United States still continues, and the makers both in Cleveland and South Wales are beginning to turn their attention to other kinds of rolled iron or to steel. The process of manufacturing steel rails has, by a continued succession of inventions, been rendered so direct and certain, that were it not that the raw material is rather more expensive for steel than for iron, it would appear as if steel rails could be produced as cheaply as iron rails made in the usual manner by the intermediate process of puddling. The capacity of out-put by the various English and Continental manufacturers of steel rails has been so far in excess of the recent demand as to have forced down prices to their present position; and the Continental makers have especially shown weakness in accepting unremunerative prices rather than refuse orders. It may be stated as a fact, agreed upon by all those well-informed, that steel rails cannot be made at present prices without loss, except by those who have available the very latest, and therefore the most economical machinery.

The present condition of trade is one of extreme tension, and it can hardly be doubted that the next movement—whatever its immediate cause—must be in an upward direction. An improvement in price would have a corresponding effect on the prices of ores and other materials used in the iron and steel works, and which by their present depreciated value seriously affect producers, shipowners, and traders in England, on the Continent, and in the United States.

In Germany, the iron and steel trades have been, and continue to be, as depressed as those in England, and the effect has in some cases been even more disastrous. The utter collapse of the joint-stock speculation engendered at the close of the war has brought many manufacturing companies to the verge of ruin; and it remains for time yet to judge—by the prices at which recent contracts have been taken in Germany—the position which manufacturers there will hold during the next few years in competition with England. The alteration in the customs tariff, by which English finished iron is to be admitted free of the former protective duty, has been effected, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the German manufacturers. But till the present uncertain and unsatisfactory condition of affairs is at an end, it is impossible to tell what advantage the free-trade policy thus inaugurated will give to English makers; at present none is to be expected. The anomaly still presents itself of Germany importing large quantities of Cleveland and Scotch pig iron (on which, of course, freight and charges have to be paid), and from this material manufacturing finished iron and steel, at less prices than the English maker can afford to accept.

In the United States all the English improvements in steel-making are watched with great interest and immediately adopted. The large extent of the American steel works the skill and enterprise shown in their construction; and the opening out of mines of iron ore, leave little hope that the great export trade from England can be again renewed, unless the protective duties be abolished.

Railway material and rolling stock can now be purchased at prices very low as compared with those of recent years. Rails have been already referred to, but other kinds of railway equipment have shared in the general decline. The mere wear and tear of the English, Indian, and Colonial railways always affords a certain amount of employment to the English manufacturers, but the number of factories is far in excess of what even a brisk trade would give full employment to. The manufacture of locomotives is an example: the encouragement given to this particular trade by the unreasonable prosperity of a few years having led to the establishment of new works on a scale which will probably be in advance of the demand for some years to come. In the competition which naturally resulted from such conditions, contracts for locomotives have been taken by first-class firms at prices which can be but barely—even if at all—remunerative, and which, had they been anticipated, would never have tempted the capitalists who established the factories to embark their money in such ventures.

In conclusion, manufacturers in almost all branches are disinclined, with the prospects of the coming year, to commit themselves to forward contracts at present prices; but whatever improvement may be in store, it cannot be expected that a brisk trade will ever again follow exactly the same lines as heretofore. Engineers and manufacturers will not, however, be slow to adapt themselves to circumstances, and will be ready to take full advantage of the expenditure—which, it is hoped, cannot much longer be delayed—from the present over accumulation of capital.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British schooner Mahi, 110 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

The British Steam Ship Sam Weller, 964 tons via the Suez Canal Commander J. C. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, 21st January, with a cargo of 1,616 tons, coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The British Steam Ship Guy Mannering, 2,114 tons, Commander C. Mann, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain H. J. Guy and Mr. Heerajee Jehangeer Khambatta.

The British steam ship Cydonia, 1,093 tons, Commander R. H. Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, 4th January, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 2,380 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manackjee and Co.

The Anchor Line Steam ship India, 1,444 tons Commander G. Read—sailed yesterday for Aden, Suez, Liverpool &c., with a general cargo as the following passengers:—For Liverpool:—Mrs. MacKenzie, two children and ayah, Mrs. Vance, infant and European nurse, Mrs. Whitton, 3 children and ayah, Col Beecher, Master Mortimer, Mrs. Dalziel and 2 children, Mr. Bucher, Mr. S. H. Hennessey, Miss Swanson, and Madam Sc. Aloysione and European nurse. For Naples—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. MacGeorge and two children, Revd Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cooke, Col. Mrs. and Miss. Herbert and child, Col Grove, Capt Pemberton, and Mr. Glukman. For Port Said—Mr. C. Blanstein, Mr. V. Zar and Mr. Lazs. For Suez—Mr. S. Mondeline and Mr. C. Zorster. For Aden—thirty-one deck passengers,

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Cydonia (s)	Brooks	Shields, Jan 4.
	Sam Weller (s)	Murray	Shields, Jan 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Robert Kerr	Flaming	Rangoon.
	Thirza	Dahl	Akyab.
	County of Rothes	Hill	Havre.
	Guy Mannering (s)	Mann	Liverpool via Canal.
	India (s)	Read	Aden, Suez, Liverpool

The following vessels obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, for Colombo and Cochin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
9	D. of Devonshire(s).	Calcutta.
	Tartar (s)	Pondicherry.
10	Ava (s)	Calcutta & N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
8	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	Calcutta.
	Naples (s)	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s. s. Ava—From Calcutta—Mr C A Lawson. From Gopaulpore—Mr R Brett. From Masulipatam—Mrs Foote.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
9	Socotra(s) ..... Scarratt	Colombo, Feb 4.
	Glencorse ..... Watson	London, Oct 15.
	Palawan ..... Clive	Newport, Oct 20.
	D of Edinburgh ... Mitchell	London, Sept 24.
	Ranee ..... Stevenson	Cardiff, Oct 2.
	Persian Empire ..... Watson	London, Oct 28.
10	Rajmahal ..... Campbell	Liverpool, Sept 21.
	Kirkwood ..... Sinnott	London, Oct 19.
	Mic Mac ..... Reid	Rio Janeiro, Nov 15.
	Henriette ..... Bubot	Mauritius, Dec 1.

Feb.	DEPARTURES.		
9	Hydaspes(s)	.....	.....
	Sea Gull (s)	.....	.....
	Oitara	.....	.....
	Harmood	.....	.....
10	Adria (s)	.....	.....
	Alexandra	.....	.....
	Pride of England ...	.....	.....
	Lady Palmerston ...	.....	.....
	Houghton...	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Henriette—7 Natives all well,
Per Rajmahal—Mrs A Levi

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Glencorse—4th February, Spoke Barque outward bound (showed S Q V C) 200 miles S W of Eastern Channel.

By Duke of Edinburch.—19th January, Rialto, 31st January, Rajmahal, 21st January, German Barque Larker, from Rotterdam to Rangoon.

By Persian Empire.—25th January, Norwegian Barque (showed J K H) from Barrow to Akyab, 6th January, SwedishBarque (name unknown) from Swedis Swansea to Amberst.

By Rajmahal.—29th December 1876, Colnsura in Lat 833 S., Long. 85-38 E bound to Liverpool all well. 2nd January, British Envoy in Lat. 5-22 S Long 87-8 E, bound to New York. 21st January, Carrisbrooke Castle in Lat 4-8 N, Long 86-55.

By Sir Richard Wood.—7th November 1876, Pillosophere in Lat 23 N, Long 25 W. 27th November 1876, Muzzaporee in Lat 17 S Long 30 W. 11th January, Peruvian Congress and Timour in Lat 108 Long 86 E. 15th January St Magnus in Lat 5 N, Long 88 E, from Calcutta and London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 14.

From Liverpool.

Zerbino s—95 packages hardware Neorbhoy Chundabhoy; 763 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

Brankscome Hall s—509 boxes tinned plates, Merwanjee and Co; 12 cases hardware, Hassanally Lallmeya.

Guy Mannering s—500 bundles sheet iron, Loormanjee Ebramjee. City of Baltimore s—2 casks hardware, Walsh Lovett and Co.

Cathay s—6 cases thread, H Clason and Co.

Treen ham Hall s—10 boxes tin sheets, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

India s—4 casks zinc paint, Abdoolcador Budroodin; 2 hogsheads portware, Dhunjibhoy Cowajee; 3 casks hardware, Esmaljee Essoo Hallaj; 30 drums linseed oil and 10 drums spirit oil, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 25 hogsheads stout, B and A Hormarjee; 24 cases oildom E R Mody.

From London.

Ægean s—52 cases soap, John S. Elmore and Co; 2 casks zinc sheets, Abdoolcader Budroodin.

India s—30 cases whiskey and 10 cases ginger wine, D D Shop.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Rene—62 cases brandy, and 1 case claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Australia s—64 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

Sumatra s—37 cases brandy Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 14.

For Liverpool.

Guy Mannering s—200 cwt coir yarn, Chuturbhoor Lingraz; 1 bale cotton, Nusserwanjee Khursedjee; 350 bales cotton, Stearne, Hobart and Co; 11 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Zerbino s—400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 55 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsidass; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Swaledale s—26 bales wool and 50 bales twist waste, Mooljee Goculdass; 110 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 68 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 32 bales cotton, Samchund Lilladhur and Co.

Brankscome Hall s—250 bales wool, and 151 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For London.

Cathay s—200 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 10 bales hides, Dhurumsey Veljee; 1212 cwt cloves, Naojeebhoy Goolamhoosein.

For Venice.

Teheran s—300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

For Trieste.

Teheran s—300 bales cotton, W and A Grham and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Madras s—200 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmukroy.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—30 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pocha.

For Hull.

Shakespeare—1,667cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Oneida—775 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·911
Temperature of the Air	74·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·8
Dew Point	59·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·603
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	79·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	65·1
General Direction of wind	....N, NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	356

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—February 10

Crawford, Capt, Bl Rl Engr, on Medl Cert from Meerut.

February 12.

Jopp, Major, By D A Qr-Mr General on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Anderson, Major, By 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Bloomfield, Surg Major, By A M D, on sick cert, from Rajkote.
Pemberton, Capt, By staff Corps, on furlough, from Malligaun.

February 13.

Shoulding, Vet Surg, Bl R H A, on Medl Cert, from Rawul Pindee.
Mortimer, Capt By, Bl Art, on leave from Mhow.

February 14.

Makellan, Lt By Bl Art, on leave, from Kirkee.
Elliott, Lt By 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.
Marjy, Col 6th Mad Inf, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—February 14.

Hinxman, Lt-Col Bl 4th Rks, 10th Hdqrs, to join, to Agra.
Grove, Lt-Col, Ins Supt of Army Schools, on furlough, to England.
Howell Surg, By Medl Dept, on duty, to Mhow.
Shute, Lt Mad Rl Eng, on duty, to Bangalore.
Small, Lt Bl 59th Regt, on duty, to Dungshai.
Stewart, Surg-Genl, By, on duty, to Mhow.
Hurbert, Col, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Joynt, Surg, By A M D, from leave, to Kirkee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 10th February.)

Mr F Venning, c s, appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr of Nagpur, received charge of the Nagpur Dist from Capt J W Macdougall on the 29th ultimo, before noon.

Mr S Jacob, c s, appointed to officiate as Registrar, Judicial Comsr's Court, received charge of his duties on the 26th ultimo, after noon.

Mr Inspr Hurst has been placed in charge of the Damoh Police from the 23rd Dec 1876, the date on which he relieved Mr Inspector Bagley.

Mr F E Coles, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, received charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 29th ultimo, before noon.

The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comsr, Hoshungabad, to enable him to avail himself of the furlough granted to him in Notification No 18, dated 12th ultimo.

One year's furlough to Europe, under Sect 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr F C Anderson, c s, Asst Comsr, from the date he may avail himself of it.

Public Works Department.

Mr G W MacGeorge, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 3rd current of the thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence granted to him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 1, dated 5th Jan 1877.

Mr J Y Davidson, Ex Engr, Nagri Division, Wardha Valley Railway, received over executive charge of the Hinganghat Division, Wardha Valley Railway, from Mr G W MacGeorge, Ex Engr, on the forenoon of the 3rd current.

Mr Davidson will retain charge of both the Hinganghat and Nagri Division until further orders.

Mr H C Williams, Asst Engr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Bhandara Dist, from Mr Nobin Kristo Bose, Extra Asst Comsr, on the afternoon of the 3rd Feby 1877.

Mr C W Iorie, c s, Asst Comsr, is appointed Secy to the Nagpur Dist Fund Committee, with effect from 3rd Feby 1877.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 5th February 1877.

The C-in-C has much gratification in publishing to the Army in India, the following letter received from H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, regarding the exemplary conduct displayed by the 2nd Battalion 3rd (the Buffs) Regt, on the occasion of the wreck of the St Lawrence, off Paternoster Point, when en-route to the Cape; and H E directs that it may be read at the head of every British regiment and battery serving in India:—

Copy. 18th December 1876.

Sir,—Having had the honor to submit to H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief your letter of the 13th Nov last, with its enclosures, containing an account of the wreck, off Paternoster Point, of the hired transport St. Lawrence with the 2nd Battn 3rd Foot on board, I have it in command to desire than you will be pleased to convey to Col Pearson and the officers and men of the battalion, and to the several details of other corps under his command, the expression of H R H approval of their exemplary conduct on the occasion in question, which affords us a further instance of the advantages of discipline, steadiness, and obedience to orders, under what are perhaps, the most trying circumstance in which it is possible for soldiers to be placed.

The order and regularity with which first the women and children and afterwards the troops, with provisions, arms, and baggage, and such portions of the military stores as it was possible to save, were landed from the wreck, and ultimately reembarked in the vessels that had been sent to the relief of the sinking ship, were most creditable to all concerned, and the energy and endurance displayed by Capt Wyld, who was despatched on a ride of over sixty mil s, with intelligence of the disaster, to the authorities at Cape Town, are deserving of the highest commendation.

The thanks of the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief are also due to Commander Mann, and the officers and men of Her Majesty's Active and Spartan, who so promptly and with as much personal kindness and consideration, lent their assistance to the troops; and His Royal Highness has directed that his high appreciation of their valuable services shall be communicated to them through the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am to add, that it is a matter of great satisfaction to His Royal Highness, to learn from Col Pearson's report, as forwarded by you, that the battalion under his command, notwithstanding the hurried manner in which it has been exposed, is in a perfectly fit state to proceed to its intended destination within your command.

You will be good as to furnish Col Pearson with a copy of this letter, and direct him, after reading it at the head of his battalion, to cause it to be entered in the record of its service.—I have, &c.,

(Sd) C Hellis, Adjt. General.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, February 8.)

Home Department.

The Rev W Simpson, Chaplain of Dagshai, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-two days, with effect from the 8th Jan 1877.

The services of the Rev W Simpson, Chaplain of Dagshai, are placed at the disposal of the Govt, N W Provinces, on the expiry of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 382, dated 1st Feb 1877.

The services of the Rev J R Baldwin, Chaplain of Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt, N W Provinces, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877.

The services of the Rev A Horsburgh, Chaplain of Delhi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt, N W Provinces, with effect from the 12th Feb 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

The services of the Rev W J Hunt, Chaplain of Dharmsala, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 8th Feb 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr H M Plowden is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee of Lahore, in the Lahore Dist.

Baron J Bentinck, Asst Comsr, British Burma, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, is posted to the Delhi Dist, temporarily.

Baron Bentinck assumed charge of his duties at Delhi on the forenoon of the 1st Feby 1877.

Surgn G McK Davis, 4th Sikh Infy, is appointed Civil Surgn of Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from the 1st Jan 1877.

Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comsr, from the Mooltan to the Muzaffargarh Dist.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1859, to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace within, and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its dependencies:—

Mr Herbert Charles Fanshawe, Asst Comsr, Ferozepore; Mr James Ramsay Drummond, Asst Comsr, Hissar; and Mr Robert George Thomson, Asst Comsr, Sirsa.

With reference to "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 76, dated 17th Jan 1877, Mr T Roberts, Asst Comsr, assumed charge of the duties of Judicial Asst, Jullundur, from Capt H M Wood, on the forenoon of the 16th Jan 1877.

Capt Wood, Asst Comsr, will remain attached to the Jullundur Dist, until further orders.

Military Department.

Capt W Battye, Corps of Guides, and Surgn O T Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavy, are appointed extra Aides-de-camp on the Staff of the Hon the Lt-Govr in Punjab, from the 23rd Dec 1876, were authorized, in joining these appointments and rejoining their regiments, to travel at the public expense.

Public Works Department.

Mr S G Wallis, Asst Engr, from the Derajat Division, which he left on the forenoon of the 10th Oct 18 6, to the Kangra Roads Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 29th idem.

Mr J F MacKenzie, Asst Engr, from the 2nd Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, to the 1st Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 1st Oct 1876.

HIGH COURT.—15TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorung and others.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.

711-76—Lynch and Tobin—Pandappa Seobaya S. and others vs Morarjee Topun and others—Chalk.

573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalavahoo and another vs P emjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Theurdas.

161-76—Jeffreson and Payne—Luxmidas Khimjee and another vs Nagardass Farmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others —Jeffreson and Payne.

229-76—Sh poorjee and Theurdass—Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy and others vs Harribhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

690-76—M H Khan—Elizer Esoobjee vs Neobai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

429-75—Jeffreson and Payne—Sewlall Bhawanidass vs Vurjee and others—Mulloowdass.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoorrain Allarackia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nojmooddeen Shaikally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jeffreson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Batley.)

Long Causes.

416-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Donga Heera and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard

417-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dewa Currimchund and others—Hearn and C.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

572-74—Khunderao M—Damoodher Succaram and others vs Henry Clarke Bradley—Scott, Baliadass and N. N. K.

490-76—In person and pauper—Dhondee Chandrojee vs Bhinbai widow and others—N N Khotare.

647-76—Mr G Smale—Esma Rose Morton vs Curstjee Dinshaw and others—Hearn and Cleveland.

632-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Hurgovun Chuttoo vs Manoorvahoo widow—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

668-75—Janardhun and Ghundhibhoy—Lukshmeebai Dungarsi vs Dhankuvar widow and another—N N Kothare.

4-76—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Jovrai Dungarsi vs Jeevcerbhoy—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

New Long Causes fixed for 15th February will be called on upon the abovementioned day, but only undefended suits will be proceeded with or Consent Causes then, Defended suits will come in their order after suit No. 699-16.

New Long Causes.

372-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bhojra Dyaa—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

640-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ardashir Merwanjee—Mulljee and Bomanjee.

679-76—Jefferson and Payne—William Arthur Hurst vs D Okeeffe —Prescot and Winter.

702 76—Fletcher and Smith—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee F and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

705-76—J Macfarlane—Purmanundass Jeevundass vs Vizbhoocundass Haribhoy and others.

7-9-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Tyabally Essajee and another vs Henry Gamble—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

713-76—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Latham and others vs Veerjee Jairam.

717-76—Fletcher and Smith—Jussoda widow vs Dharsey Oodhowjee and another—Lynch and Tobin.

722-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Ludkorebai widow and another.

724-76—Shaorjee and Thacurdass—Soonderabai vs Gopaljee Hurrichund.

Long Causes.

601-75—J Macfarlane—Dajeeba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagardas—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakulchund Nagardas vs Dajeeba Gopal—J Macfarlane—Part heard.

17-76—Mr L Fletcher—Mahaluxumibai widow vs Jumnabai—Jefferson and Payne.

699-76—Prescot and Winter—The C D'Essompte DeParis vs Madowjee Mooljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

FORBES—February 7th, at Jacobabad, of bronchitis after measles, Alastair Stronach Forbes, the eldest son of Major J. Foster Forbes, 2nd Sind Horse, aged two years and five months.

SETTNA—February 14th, at Bellasis Road, at the residence of her son Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna, Bhikhaijee, widow of Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Settna, aged 64, deeply regretted. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 7 a.m. this day (Thursday).

STRAKER—January 31st, at Kirkee, Surgeon Major John Fortman Straker, Bombay Sappers and Miners, aged 44 years

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—February 4th, at Ferozepore, the wife of R. W. Andrews, 34th Regiment, of a son.

BERNARD—February 2nd, at Nagpore, the wife of C. E. Bernard, Esq., of a daughter.

BROWN—February 9th, at Umballa, the wife of J. Crommelin Brown, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

DESBRUSLAIS—February 6th, at Kanchrapara, the wife of E. Desbruslais, Esq., of a son.

MATTHEWS—February 8th, at Simla, the wife of J. E. Matthews, Accountant, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUFF—WOOD—February 8th, at Delhi, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, M. A., Beauchamp Duff, Esq., Royal Artillery, second son of the late Garden W. Duff, Esq., of Hatton Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Grace Maria, only daughter of Oswald Wood, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Settlement officer, Delhi.

DEATHS.

FULLER—February 9th, at No. 2, Wood Street, Calcutta, Eliza Ambrose, the beloved wife of D. Fuller, of Chittagong.

SHARPLEY—February 7th, at Agra, of heart disease, A. E. Sharpley, LL.D., Barrister-at-law, aged 44 years and 5 months

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

The figures given in General Kennedy's thirteenth statement, published last Monday, regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, are interesting for the light they throw on the working of the new Famine Relief policy. What strikes one most forcibly at the first glance is the remarkable decrease in the number of persons employed on the relief works. The original estimate of the Bombay Government, quoted by Lord Carnarvon in his India Office despatch, was that 300,000 would be employed on the works during the month of January, and 450,000 in February. Sir Richard Temple calculated a month ago that the average number for the three months of January, February, and March would be 416,000, the mean between 292,000, the number actually employed on the 1st of January, and 540,000, the estimate for the 1st of March. The returns for last month show that the estimate of 300,000 was nearly correct, the average of four weeks being 306,000. There was a steady increase at the rate of about 12,000 a week, all through January up to the 26th, on which day there were 324,938 people employed on the works. Then, however, the tide began to turn. In the statement of the 19th of January it was announced that emphatic instructions had been given to the district officers to exact a full day's work from all relief labourers according to their age and sex, to exclude all persons apparently well-to-do or

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A WEDDING —THE BRIDEGROOM AND THE PRIEST KILLED.

[PUNJAB FRONTIER AND PRESS AGENCY.]

LAHORE, 14TH FEB.

Information has been received from Mokerian, Hoshiarpore district, which announces that during the rejoicings connected with a Kathi wedding, the house fell in and most of the party were hurt seriously. The bridegroom and priest were discovered in the ruins, killed.

THE RETIREMENT AND PENSION RULES FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS IN THE P. W. D.

CALCUTTA, 14TH FEB.

A deputation of Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department waited on Sir Andrew Clarke yesterday to ask for an improvement in the Retirement and Pension Rules which are now in operation, and about which they memorialised the Secretary of State six years ago, but received no reply. Sir Andrew Clarke declared his willingness to advocate their claims as far as financial reasons would permit.

COTILLON AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

At the evening party at Government House last night, Cotillon was introduced after supper, and was danced with great spirit for three hours.

THE CHAMPION IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Roberts, the Champion billiard player, played his first match last night at the Town Hall with Mr. Doucett, conceding him 650 points. Roberts won by 80; largest break 181.

FAREWELL DINNER TO COLONEL DICKENS.

Colonel Dickens, late Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, was entertained at a farewell dinner last night, at which 70 sat down. Amongst those present were Sir Andrew Clark, Sir John Strachey, Sir W. Arbuthnot, Sir E. Bayley, Sir G. Norman, the Hon. Mr. Egerton, and Archdeacon Baly. The toast of Colonel Dickens' health, which was proposed by Sir G. Norman, was received with enthusiasm.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 14TH FEB.

The Viceroy's Council met to-day. Mr. Egerton and Mr. Jotendro Mohun Tagore took their seats at the Council. On the motion of Mr. Hobhouse the Bill amending Act 13 of 1875 was amended and passed; also the Bill amending the Indian Registration Act 1871, Maharaja Narendra Krishna's amendments being negatived. Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the limitation of suits and for other purposes. The Council adjourned till the 21st instant.

DEBATE ON INDIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, 14TH FEB.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Fawcett brought forward a motion for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the finances of India. A lengthy debate followed and the motion was finally rejected by 173 against 123 votes.

A motion by Mr. Smollett to stop all Public Works in India which involved the issue of loans and to cease the distinction between *Ordinary* and *Extraordinary* expenses was negatived.

Lord George Hamilton opposed the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the finances of India as being futile and untimely until the Indian Budget had been received. He protested against Mr. Smollett's accusation that the officials in India were guilty of cooking the accounts, and said that the revenue of India was improving, and that the gloomy forebodings respecting it were groundless.

LONDON, 13TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.

8½lbs. do. ..... 8s. 1½d.

40s. Mule Twist..... 1s.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¾d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106.

About £50,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departures.—Amelia and Mangrove.

Some people seem to find immense pleasure in getting their names published in the papers. We do not know why they should find any gratification in such an amusement, but that they do is clear from the assiduity with which they pursue their task. When they go a few miles out of Bombay a record of the circumstance somehow finds its way into the newspapers; when their son is married, or their grandmother dies, once more the world is apprised of the event. Their comings and goings are reported almost as regularly as the stages of a royal tour, and when our "worthy" this or our "worthy" that does anything a little more conspicuous than taking his breakfast all his friends learn about it next morning. We suppose this publicity must be very toothsome to those concerned; but we also suspect that it excites a good deal of ridicule among those who do not care the value of a beggar's blessing whether So-and So leaves Bombay, or whether all his family get married half-a-dozen times over. There is a story told by Dean Ramsay which is *apropos* of the subject in hand. A certain Scotch laird had a weak-minded son. He informed a friend one day that he was going to send the lad abroad. "What for?" was the query. "O, just to see a bit o' the warld," replied the laird. "But wunna the warld see *him* ?" said the friend; and the question was a poser under the circumstances. We have been led into making these remarks by a remarkable correspondence which was published yesterday by our local contemporary. In it the name of a Parsee called Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla is thrice glorified. The Bhandoopwalla family seem possessed of remarkable energy and genius in all its branches, for while the males write poetry the females busy themselves with imperial politics. Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla wrote a book and sent a copy of it to Lord Beaconsfield, and the Prime Minister has been good enough to take the trouble of saying that he is much obliged for the compliment. The indefatigable Bomanjee sent to the Queen a copy of a poem he wrote, entitled "India's National Anthem," and the lucky Bomanjee has received through General Ponsonby Her Majesty's thanks. Then Dinbaee Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla—a name quite sufficient to thrill Her Majesty with a strange wonder—sent the Queen a loyal address of congratulation about the Empress business, and Dinbaee and other Parsee ladies who reside with her at Khetwady have also received the royal thanks. We need not print Dinbaee's address, for it is neither better nor worse than most effusions of the kind; besides, our contemporary has printed all the letters which the Bhandoopwalla family have received. But we may be permitted to remark that Her Majesty's Private Secretary and Lord Beaconsfield's must have plenty to do if they reply to all such effusions as the Bhandoopwalla family are capable of producing. We congratulate Bomanjee and his family on their enterprise; but we hope they will be merciful and spare Her Majesty from any more addresses or books. We presume that they will now rank high in the interesting community to which they belong; and this ought to content them, and fill their minds with the generous resolve to leave the Queen alone for at least the next half century.

It is said that claims have been already made on the E. I. Railway to the extent of two lakhs, and that Rs. 50,000 have been already paid through damage done to the grain under their charge by the late rains.

The Government of Madras have resolved not to allow medical officers and military officers in civil employ and quasi civil appointments to proceed to England on furlough or private affairs, owing to the prevailing famine in the districts and the concomitant epidemics.

The actual receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £864,112. Of this amount, Bengal opium has furnished £551,103, and Malwa opium £313,009.

The Secretary of State for India has ruled that officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army selected for admission to the Staff College, Sandhurst, who may hold appointments with native regiments, are to be seconded for the whole period of their absence from regimental duty.

The *Indian Mirror* says:—"The Brahmo's ideal of a saint is the man in whom profound knowledge, rapturous emotion, enthusiastic work and deep communion are 'chemically fused together,' and in whom the higher life has altogether conquered the lower." Is there any fear, we might ask, of the explosion of these rather combustible materials?

The removal of the Madras arsenal from Fort St. George to a more convenient locality has, it is said, been finally decided upon, and a special committee is to be formed to examine the plain west of Perambore to ascertain whether an eligible site cannot be found nearer the town than Avady. The site at St. Thomas' Mount proposed by the Special Ordnance Commission has been abandoned in deference to the opinions of the present and late Commanders-in-Chief.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos left Madras by the 6 P. M. mail train on Saturday on a visit to Bellary to inspect the arrangements that have been made for the relief of the distressed. His Grace was accompanied by Colonel Mullins, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Colonel Shaw Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Mr. J. H. Gariston, Additional Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department. His Grace was expected to return to Madras on Tuesday morning.

The *Englishman* publishes the following particulars of the sudden illness of Colonel Drummond, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, who has had a paralytic stroke:—"Colonel Drummond was seized with tremulousness of the hands while sitting at dinner on Friday evening, and in a few minutes one of his legs was found to be paralysed. During this and twenty-four hours his state caused the gravest anxiety; but on Saturday night he rallied, became conscious, and eventually was able to maintain himself for a short time in a sitting attitude in bed. Colonel Drummond is an officer of great ability and experience, justly beloved by all who know him, and his illness has cast a gloom, in the height of our gaieties, over a large circle in this city."

Some trouble seems to have been given to commanding officers in the disposal of the Delhi commemorative medal. The *Pioneer* has heard of one officer making some of his men draw lots out of a hat for the decoration. In another regiment it has been framed and glazed as a centre-piece for the sergeant's mess-table; while in another it has been made over to the drum-major to be worn round his neck at the head of the regiment on all occasions. A general feeling prevails that the trophy should become attached to an office, not to an individual, who on leaving the service would carry away with him the only tangible proof of the late glorious assumption. As representations on the subject have been made to Government by some of the more conscientious of the perplexed commanding officers, a ruling in council on the subject will, probably, be published which will set all doubts at rest at an early date.

At the celebrated shop in Westburnia, in London, of Whitely and Co., a curious circumstance is said to have occurred lately. The story is told by the *Indian Public Opinion* in the following paragraph:—"An officer having completed his outfit arrangements at Whiteley's was about to quit the premises, when Mr. Whiteley himself, who is not too proud to appear behind his own counter, approached him. 'Nothing more we can do for you to-day, Sir?' he affably enquired. 'Thanks, nothing, I've all I want —except a wife!'—'Will you be pleased to step this way, Sir,' and leading his gallant customer to the shop room, he there and then introduced him to one of his apprentices, a very pretty girl, the daughter of a deceased officer! What need is there to say more? Within a fortnight the marriage had been celebrated, and the happy couple on their way to this country; and for aught we know to the contrary, they may be in the Punjab this very hour."

Those who are going home from this country *vid* Brindisi may in a short time have an opportunity of witnessing an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Professor Palmieri, who lives in the observatory on the mountain, has reported that for two days before the 12th of January the instruments had shown signs of agitation. The smoke from the mountain was issuing with greater force and increased volume. In the interior of the last month, opened on December 18, 1865, the fire was no longer visible, in consequence of an immense amount of material having fallen into it, through the giving way of a portion of the crater of 1872. An extraordinary eruptive force will therefore be necessary, either to make a way through the enormous accumulation of sand and scoriæ, or to open some new mouth, whether on the summit or the side of the volcano. In the meantime, the cone is manifest; but it cannot be stated when it will reach a point sufficient to overcome the resistance.

With regard to the arrangements for preserving and stacking forage the Collector of Dharwar has made application for setting up and working presses at Kalghatgi and Haliyal for pressing grass brought up from the Kanara jungles. In reply the Government passed the following Resolution:—"The proposal of the Collector of Dharwar to transport grass now lying at Shalkinkop, to Gadag, for sale there, is approved, and may be carried out in anticipation of a more detailed statement, which should be forwarded, of the cost of the experiment and its probable financial result. An advance of Rs. 1,000 should be given to the Collector to enable him to set up presses at Kalghatgi and Haliyal, but an estimate of the probable cost of these arrangements should be submitted as soon as possible, in order that formal sanction may be accorded. Government concur with the views expressed by the Revenue Commissioner in respect to the object for which grass should be cut and pressed; that object is to facilitate the grain traffic, and the Collector should bear it in mind."

The *Englishman*:—"Mr. Robert Egerton, C.S.I., is to be the next Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The despatch from the Secretary of State confirming Lord Lytton's selection arrived on Saturday morning, and, as at present arranged, Mr. Egerton will take over charge of the Province from Sir Henry Davies on the 2nd April. The appointment is an excellent one, and proves that the Viceroy, like Lord Beaconsfield, has an eye for really strong men. Mr. Egerton served in India in 1855, and now stands thirty-fourth in the Civil List of the North-Western Provinces. Of his twenty-seven years of service, by far the greater portion has been spent in unconspicuous district work. He early volunteered for the Punjab, and after passing through the usual grades of a Civilian's promotion, won a great reputation as Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Lahore. He neither sought nor obtained any of those more prominent posts under the immediate eye of Governors-General which are usually the avenues to high office. His career illustrates in a striking manner a saying of a once well-known Indian administrator, Mr. Cust—'Seek first to be a good district officer, and all things shall be added thereunto.' Mr. Egerton's later services as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and as its representative in the Legislative Council, are sufficiently well known. We congratulate him on this well-earned reward of a life of unostentatious labour; and we regard his appointment as a pledge of a firm and honest policy in the Punjab during the next five years."

Indian Public Opinion publishes the following news from Kohat, the 6th February:—"There has been a great stir among the Afreedees since the visit to Kohat of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. They firmly believe that immediate operations against them are on foot, and no less than 2,500 Zakha Khel Afreedees from Tirah are collected in the Kohat Pass, who have left their own mountain-home in order to render assistance to the Adam Khel Afreedees of the Kohat Pass, in the event of an attack on them by the British. There are also 500 Ustri Khel Afreedees (a tribe noted for its savage and refractory propensities) headed by their Chief Nazim Ooliah-Khan, who also have joined the Adam Khel, and it is believed that many more of that tribe will swell their ranks. We are informed that the Afreedees are making preparations on a large scale to resist the reprisals of the expedition which they have good reason to believe is sent against them. They are said to have laid in large stocks of provisions and ammunitions, a sure proof that the blockade put on them cannot be very rigorous in its effects; in fact they have never yet been wanting in the necessaries of life. The Bossi Khel Afreedees, who properly are inhabitants of Tirah, but emigrate in the winter to the lower hills in the vicinity of Kohat, are siding neither with the Adam Khel nor with the British. They once held some land near Akbor in the Kohat Pass, which was allotted to the latter village by the British Government through the instrumentality of Bahadur Sher Khan, who is in charge of the Kohat Pass Afreedees and in British pay. They now are said to have petitioned Government to re-possess them with the land in question, and offer, in return, to fight against the Adam Khel, and keep them in check otherwise.

The *Indian Public Opinion* publishes the following curious intelligence from Cabul which our contemporary very properly calls "rumours":—"We learn from Cabul that the Russian Agent, that was staying there, has left for Bokhara. The conduct of the Agent, whilst at Cabul, has created great surprise and apprehension in the minds of the people. It is said that he used to talk with the greatest familiarity with the Ameer, and that he did not pay the slightest regard to his rank. When one of the courtiers asked him, 'Why, sir, you do not seem to respect the person of the Ameer. Do you not fear, that he may some day or other order you to be executed,' 'No,' replied the Agent, 'I do not fear your Ameer at all, he has no reason to put me to death, but supposing even he does, my death will be also the death of his independence.' It is also rumoured in the city of Cabul that the Agent had made several promises to the Ameer, and, among others, had gone so far as to pledge himself in the name of his master to confer a new sovereignty on him, embracing Bokhara, Beloochistan and Peshawur, provided he would leave the English and place himself under the protection of Russia. The Ameer, it is asserted, felt greatly flattered at all this, and assured the Agent of his intended alliance with Russia. But men of sound judgment and clear understanding hold that the Ameer's intentions are unknown as yet even to himself; and that he looks to the Russians in the event of the English neglecting or thwarting him and to the English in order to save himself from the grasp of the Russian bear. The policy of the Ameer with regard to these powers is one of vacillation, until Sayad Noor Muhamed Khan leaves Peshawur with matters settled one way or the other. The Amar has therefore not sent any of his envoys with the Russian Agent to Bokhara, with the exception of an escort in order to enable him pass his dominions in safety. General discontent is prevailing in the Cabul army, the reason being that the Ameer has obliged the people to take compulsory service in the army. The soldiers are telling their friends that if there should be a war, they would at once declare for the enemy, whoever he may be, rather than fight for the tyrant who governs them."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

List of Business to be Brought Forward at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for Making Laws and Regulations, to be held on Friday, the 16th February 1877, at Midday.

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. A memorial from the Bombay Association, dated 22nd December 1876, in regard to Bombay Act IX. of 1863 (an Act for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.)

2. Letter from the Government of India requesting this Government to explain on what date and by what calculation the half yearly payment has been fixed in the Bombay Municipality Consolidated Loan Bill at Rs. 1,78,326-2-6, and offering observations on the subject.

3. Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the Vaccination of children in the City of Bombay compulsory.

II.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 5 of 1876.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the Vaccination of children in the City of Bombay compulsory.—*Second Reading.*

2. Bill No. 1 of 1877.—A Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade.—*First Reading.*

III.—Notice of Motion:—

1. The Honourable Mr. Rogers will move for an extension of the time for receiving the report of the Select Committee on the Bill (No. 4 of 1876) to amend Bombay Act IV. of 1868.

REVIEW.

It is an old proverb that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," but we have never felt more convinced of its truth than in rising up after reading a pamphlet by a Mr. Acacio Da Gama on "a plan for preventing the spread of venereal diseases in Bombay." On reading the first page of this foolish production, we thought that it was a parody on the Contagious Diseases Act and other numbers of a similar nature, but as we went on it was painfully evident by the broken and ridiculous English that the author was in earnest, and that had written in good faith. It has been our misfortune to peruse many nonsensical works, but if degrees in nonsense can be measured, we have never read a more nonsensical pamphlet than Mr. Acacio Da Gama's. When it was first published, out of compassion for the writer, we declined to notice it, but as Mr. Da Gama is evidently proud of his production and regards it as a work of mature wisdom—for has he not circulated it amongst the Fathers of the city?—we feel it a duty we owe to the public to cast aside all feelings of pity and frankly express our opinions on the pamphlet. It is somewhat difficult to understand Mr. Acacio Da Gama at times, and some portions of the pamphlet are so incoherent and ill-written as to be unintelligible. Any decent hospital apprentice or moderately good clerk could write as good if not better. Mr. Da Gama begins with the portentous passage:—"Sanitary exigencies have been as old as diseases themselves, but Government find the duties of carrying out the requirements of medical science so complicated that it is not possible for them to form a true idea of them." He then enumerates the great advocates for the sanitary medication of prostitutes and modestly remarks:—"Though I am inclined to believe that my efforts to bring about similar result in Bombay will not be successful," still he is willing to be a martyr, and he informs us that "in a discussion much *hidden* light is thrown on the commonest of topics." What will Dr. Hewlett, the indefatigable Sanitary Commissioner, say to beings shorn of his laurels by Mr. Acacio Da Gama? But as our author proceeds he becomes profound and philosophical. He informs us that "the cause of prostitution is inherent in the human race." He is not very clear as to why this should be, and he becomes dreadfully entangled in his argument. But he warms to the subject and at page 3 enthusiastically exclaims, "Small-pox is not an hereditary disease; were it so, it would be *preferable* to the offspring rather than *painful*, as is the case with syphilis. Let me not be misunderstood, as I am, as far as it is presently known, for enjoining compulsory vaccination. All measures taken for the welfare of people will find in me a stanch supporter, though it may be necessary to employ severe means to carry them out. The Municipality of Bombay contracts enormous loans for improving water supply, and devotes a large amount of money to clean the town by drainage, but it neglects entirely the cleansing of the foulest sewers that must have contaminated nearly one-half or more of the present and future generations. No measures have ever been taken to mitigate this evil. This *predatory wolf*, this hidden pest of modern times, this social ulcer, this scourge of the human race, is allowed to be let loose on the inhabitants of Bombay." And as if the presence of the "predatory wolf" and the "scourge," which we are told was about to be let loose had a religious effect on our author, he informs us that "the incontinence of our first parents which brought on them a sense of shame, and maled iction of God, has descended to the human race." He then proceeds further to reflect in this strain, "It would almost seem that when God said, 'I will visit your sins upon your children to the third and fourth generations' He had thrown into the world this horrible scourge." In a footnote to this passage Mr. Da Gama wisely remark—"This idea is expressed in the Exodus and I believe that God himself said to Moses." But he forgets to tell us what it was He said to Moses. This is too cruel of our author, for he has evidently some special intelligence on the subject not contained in the authentic volume. After the "horrible scourge" we were agreeably disappointed at not hearing of a "horrible tale" which might have rivalled the "horrible tale" of a certain popular song.

Mr. Da Gama has evidently an intimate acquaintance with the people of this city. What will the Mussulman members of the Corporation say to this:—"The Mussulman, though allowed by his religion four wives, still keeps mistresses to "pass time," as he calls it. We would have thought that a man who had four wives was sufficiently married, but Mr. Da Gama does not think so. He tells us that "the young Parsees are getting in the way of fast life, and the embraces of the denizens form an item of their pleasure programme." It would be waste of time to consider this foolish pamphlet further. The suggestions Mr. Da Gama offers are most of them childish. Take an instance. He recommends that all women should be compelled to sit for their photographs. These photographs they should always have at hand ready for inspection whenever an inspector happened to demand them. We can fancy Mr. Acacio Da Gama presiding and gravely with serene wisdom examining them. Mr. Acacio Da Gama informs us that he is a graduate of medicine, surgery and *allied sciences*. Might we humbly ask what are the "allied sciences," and of which of them are certificates granted by the Grant Medical College? There are some passages in the pamphlet which owing to their tone we cannot insert. We would, however, ask any one who wishes to laugh to read them, they are so ridiculous in many ways.

Such a production as Mr. Da Gama's can only cast ridicule on the measures which the Town Council have wisely decided to take for the prevention of contagious venereal diseases in Bombay, and we must deplore its appearance at the present time.

WHAT HE WILL DO WITH IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Dr. Partridge writes to your paper to correct the statements in an article you publi-hed about Marks on Monday last, and says that "the idea of his going home to set up a public-house is simply ridiculous;" and adds, "it would be the last thing he would do."

According to Dr. Partridge, Marks has been so penitent, and his conversion is so sure, that he is not even going to touch one penny of the £462 and odd pounds.

If these statements be correct, why did Marks occupy himself at all about this money? Why call so frequently on the Secretary to Government and the Accountant General with regard to this sum? Or better still, why on the very day prior to his having arranged about his passage to England, did he come to me and make to me an *exposé* of his affairs? If his conversion be so certain as Dr. Partridge thinks it is, why, just twenty-four hours prior to his departure, did he go to the Government Secretary with a petition I wrote out for him, praying His Excellency "Sir Philip Wodehouse to take into kind consideration his destitute condition" and pass an order that, the money said by both the Solicitor General and the Advocate General to be his, be paid over to him without delay.

Dr. Patridge is too prone to believe the sentiments expressed by would-be converts, and Marks is not, unfortunately, the only one of the brave Doctor's converts who has played his cards to make the good Doctor subservient to his ends. There are a few more such as he in Mazagon, of whom the Doctor would be astonished if he knew the truth; but as I am only treating with regard to Marks, I *emphatically say* that he has not abandoned the recovery of his *spoil*, and his repeated visits to the Accountant-General's Office most abundantly prove my assertion. Under an assumed garb of zeal for religion, Marks has played his cards well, and I am only sorry to say that his intention about the public house is but too true, Marks himself having made this declaration to me the night prior to his departure, when he along with several others were drinking in a bar room at the expense of Dr. Partridge, who the previous afternoon had given him a ten rupee note.

Surely, Sir, if Marks was really the penitent sinner and convert which he has led Dr. Partridge to believe that he was, would he have expended nearly one-half of Dr. Partridge's charity in strong drink at the bar of a common tavern?

T. WILLIAMSON MERCER.

Bombay, 14th Feb.

BOMBAY.

Poor-Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from "A. C." contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Goa.—The *Nova-Goa* reports a fall of rain at Goa on the 7th instant, preceded by a strong south-westerly breeze. The Goa paper hears from Carwar that cholera is prevailing in that district, and says that two fatal cases have occurred in Pangim from the same disorder, the victims having died within a few hours.

Grogan, the late Railway Guard.—We learn that Mrs. Grogan, the mother of the young man Charles Grogan, who was convicted the other day at the Poona Criminal Sessions of theft, believing in her son's innocence, has resolved to petition His Excellency the Governor in Council for a free pardon for her son.

Carrying Excess of Passengers.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Murray, of the Customs Preventive Service, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a summons against Mr. J. Shepherd, the owner of the s.s. Gogo, for carrying a greater number of passengers than are allowed by the certificate granted under section 30 of Act XII. of 1870. The summons was made returnable on Saturday, the 17th instant.

Prosecutions by the S. P. C. A.—Dorabjee Ransjee, owner of a private shigram, for working his horse in Shaik Abdool Rayman Street, the animal being lame of the off hind leg, the cause of lameness being a diseased hoof, was fined Rs. 5.—Rama Muckajee, cartman, for working his bullock in Jail Road, the animal being a mass of disease and in a half-starved condition, was fined Rs. 4.—Luximon Rungoo, cartman, for working his bullock near Pydownie, the animal being lame of the near fore leg, was fined Rs. 3.

A Heavy Insolvency.—At a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Pinhey, the case of Nagurdas Purmanundas was called on. The liabilities of the insolvent amount to Rs. 3,11,170. Mr. Lang applied for a month's postponement for which, he understood, some arrangement had been come to. Mr. Budeendin said an inspection of the books was asked, and his client, the insolvent, was going to give it. The case was postponed for a month.

Cheating.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Damodhur Premjee, a dealer in piece goods, having his shop at the New Cloth Market, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Rungildass Umbubram, charging him with cheating in respect of a bale of piece goods containing fifty pieces of grey shirtings, valued at Rs. 306-2-0, alleged to have been obtained by accused on promising to pay for the same on delivery, whereas accused evaded the payment and despatched the property to Damsun, himself absconding from Bombay. A search warrant was also obtained by the complainant for the seizure of the said goods.

A New Hindoo Temple within the Camp Limits at Poona.—A correspondent at Poona writes:—"There has recently been some red-tapeism amongst the military authorities at Poona, in connection with a proposal, which is said to have emanated from one Gungaram Bhau, and subscribed to by the Commissioner residents in Camp, for the erection of a new Hindoo temple near the Malcolm Tank Road; but the proposal has been negatived by the principal military authorities. It has been admitted on all sides that the Cantonment Committee were perfectly justified in making over the ground to an enterprising and respectable Parsee gentleman who is bound to build a block of police barracks on behalf of Government, at his own expense, for the concession thus made.

Death by Drowning.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwur on view of the body of Sewcurn Mayhun. Deceased was a malee, about 40 years of age, and was in the service of Mr. Cursetjee Cama. On the afternoon previous, while deceased and another malee were engaged in turning a Persian wheel over a well in the garden of Mr. Cursetjee's bungalow on Malabar Hill, deceased suddenly fell into the well. On the alarm being raised a coachman in the service of Mr. Cursetjee jumped into the well and brought deceased up to the surface, but when taken out of the well life was extinct. Deceased had been subject to epileptic fits for many years; they recurred about once or twice a year; the last fit came on about a year ago. It is supposed that deceased had fallen into the well when one of these fits had suddenly attacked him. The following verdict was returned by the jury upon the evidence adduced:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well."

Dispute about a Dog.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. M. Kaufman, the proprietor of the Wilson Castle Hotel, Byculla, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer the following charge preferred against him by Mr. Martin Connell, the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Byculla, of having fraudulent possession of a dog, knowing the same to be stolen or fraudulently obtained. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that complainant was the rightful owner of the dog in question. The dog represented to be a bull-terrier was given to complainant by a Mr. Blackwell, an engine-driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, about December last. About a week or a fortnight ago, complainant lost the dog, and he subsequently discovered that the animal was in the possession of defendant. He consequently demanded the delivery of the dog. Defendant replied that the dog was presented to his wife by two gentlemen who had recently visited his hotel, and if the complainant called there on Thursday last those gentlemen would be pointed out to him. According to appointment, complainant went to defendant's hotel, but no gentlemen were forthcoming. Complainant then again demanded delivery of the dog. In reply, defendant wrote back that the dog would be delivered up on complainant standing four "pegs" of brandy and soda. At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, defendant applied to his Worship for a postponement, to enable him to summon the gentlemen who, he said, were a Mr. G. Thomas and a Mr. Moore, and who had presented the dog to defendant's wife, and who would testify to it. The Magistrate thereupon adjourned the hearing for the defence to Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

Capture of Robbers at Goa.—Mr. C. J. Lopes, fiscal administrator of the second division of Novas Conquistas, has captured some robbers, part of the gang that infest that province, and has sent them to be lodged in the Pangim Jail.—*Nova-Goa.*

An Engineer's Feats.—The contract for the removal of the immense bank overhanging the railway line between Khandalla and the Reversing Station has been taken by Mr. John Fryer, of Lanowlee. He has already thousands of men employed and the work is going on rigorously. It is considered the boldest work ever undertaken on the railway line. If Mr. Fryer accomplishes it without accident, and without interruption to the traffic, as we believe he will, his fame as a great contractor will be established.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 14.

Fatal Accident.—We are informed that a Mahar porter at Kirkee was accidentally killed early yesterday morning in the goods' shed at Kirkee, while attempting to link on another waggon to some waggons that were being shunted backwards. His head got jammed between the waggons and he was killed on the spot. It is astonishing how careless these men are of life. It seems like madness to us—his attempt to couple on a waggon to others that were coming right upon him.—*Id.*

FIRE AT THE VICTORIA BUNDER.

A fire broke out about half-past nine o'clock last night amongst the hay stacks on Victoria Bunder, near the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. There are about fifteen stacks of grass piled on this bunder, and two of them were burnt down last night. There was a great blaze of fire which attracted a large number of people to the spot, some from long distances. Colonel Hatch, Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, was soon on the spot and he had a company of European troops marched down at once, but they were soon marched back again for, fortunately, the fire did not spread beyond the two stacks which were destroyed. The police of the division, under Mr. Superintendent Smith, were assisting till a late hour in extinguishing the burning piles. Fortunately, the wind was not high, or the result would have been a conflagration of nearly all the stacks. There were two steam fire engines quickly on the spot, and a line of hose followed, but by the united exertions of the two first to arrive, the fire was extinguished. The cause of the fire is not known, but may most, probably, be traced to the carelessness of some natives squatting near the stacks smoking. An end should speedily be put to such dangerous habits in the vicinity of such inflammable stuff as grass.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

This evening at 5-30 H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse, patron of the Bombay Education Society, will preside for the fourth time at the annual meeting—the sixty-second—of the friends and supporters of the Society. During his tenure of office Sir Philip has taken the greatest interest in these schools, as did Sir Bartle Frere before him. We think the Bombay Education Society established in 1815 well deserves this patronage, as it performs a work which must otherwise devolve directly upon those "concerned with the administration of the affairs of this country." The public meeting will take place in the boys' play ground which will be decorated for the occasion. A platform has been erected for H. E. the Governor and staff, and the office-bearers of the Society. Opposite the platform is a gallery, for the accommodation of a choir of 70 voices, who will sing several pieces. At the conclusion of the concert the prizes will be distributed by H. E. the Governor to the deserving pupils.

THE PARSEE AFFILIATION CASE.

Yesterday, Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and requested permission to withdraw the case of Goolbai v. Manecksee Limjee Manecksee, in which, it will be remembered, the complainant sued the defendant for the maintenance of her illegitimate child of whom she alleged he was the father.

Mr. Hormusjee read a letter from Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, the plaintiff's attorneys, stating that the parties had given due consideration to His Worship's suggestion that the matter should be settled out of Court, and they had been able to come to an arrangement which rendered it unnecessary to carry the proceedings further. Their client, Goolbai, was obliged to the defendant for permitting her to withdraw the charge without paying his expenses; and she undertook not to bring a similar charge against him. Mr. Hormusjee explained that there had at first been a difficulty in the way of an amicable settlement in consequence of the defendant claiming payment by the plaintiff of his costs in the case.

The Magistrate said he had no objection to the summons being withdrawn, and expressed his satisfaction at the settlement of the case out of Court.

THE BOMBAY RACES—1877.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

The programme for to-day is as follows:—

1st Bell at 4 o'clock precisely.

1st Race—At 4-30 P.M.

The Beaten Plate.—Rs. 300 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting, except Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Major Crosbie's .... g a h Dutchman	9	Finch.
Mr George's ..... g a h Desert Spirit ..	7 12	Blackburn.
H H Aga Khan's .... c a h Judge Advocate.	8 12	Cassum.
Mr Jones's ..... c a h Kitano	8 3	Donaldson.
H H The Nawab of Jowrah's ..... b a h Syrian	9 8	Imam.

2nd Race—At 5 P.M.

A Match, ½ mile, Rs. 100.

	st. lbs.	
Mr B's ..... w a h Chartreuse	7	....
Colonel Chesshyre's.. g a h Farewell	10 7	....

3rd Race—At 5 30 P.M.

Second Dealers' Plate.

The Arab Beaten Plate.—Rs. 300 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten Arabs of the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr A R Dubakel's .. b a h Dahman	8 13	Cassum.
H H Aga Khan's .... b a h Asfandiar	8 9	Brewley.
Mr Alibin Amir's.... b a c Najeeb	8 2	Donaldson.
Do. ..... b a c Pixie	8 2	Finch.
Mr Ahmed Adwance. c a h Nazzar	9 4	Gerrard,
Mr Abdool Raymon's. g a c Saunterer.....	8 12	Vimali.
Capt Dickson's .... b a c Standing the Limit.	8 12	Knight.
Mr Jones's ..... g a c Tromp	8 8	Hackney.
Mr Hajee Talob's.... g a h Subeeh	8 12	Rowjee.
Mr B's ..... b a p Raniam	9 4	Blackburn.
Col Cheshyre's ..... na b a h Allan Moore..	9 4	Mr Elliot.

4th Race—At 5-50 P.M.

The Arab Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 750 from the fund. For all Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 25 for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. 2 miles.

	st. lbs.	
H H Aga Khan's .... b a h Lachin	9 10	Brewley.
Mr Jones's ..... c a h Kitano	7 12	Donaldson.
Mr George's ..... g a h Nasli	7 12	Blackburn.
Mr Abdool Raymon's. b a c The Prince	7 8	Gomer.
Mr B's ..... b a g Cherub	8 7	....
Major Crosbie's .... c a h Nonpareil....	8 7	Rowjee.
Do. ..... g a h Dutchman	8 12	Finch.

The Beaten Plate for all Horses.

The Maharaja Khu-sore Sing's ..... c sus g Firenan .... W. O.

The Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 750 from the fund. For all horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. 2 miles.

H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ..... bk e h Crown Prince.. W. O.

There was a better attendance at the lotteries last night than has been the case on any day during the present races. The principal lottery was that on the Second Dealers' Plate, in which:—

	Rs.
Dahman sold for	100
Subeeh ,, ...	15
Allan Moore ,, ...

is a natural aspiration common to all creeds and peoples. As such it naturally found a place in Islam. Fasting and almsgiving—the one as a physical, the latter as a moral discipline as well as proceeding from a generous impulse of the heart—were incorporated into Mohammedanism for similar reasons. Pilgrimage, the last great ordinance of Islam, could scarcely be banished from any land, much less from Arabia. The vulgar crowd flock to the scene of a murder or an accident, and gaze on the surroundings with something of the awe which the events inspire. So, too, the scenes hallowed by the presence of some great public benefactor or great spiritual leader, come to be regarded by his followers with something of the devotion felt for the master himself. The pilgrims of Jerusalem, Mecca, Hurdwar, or Lourdes, only obey a common impulse of human nature.

At Mecca Mohammed found a shrine to which, as well as at which, devotion had been paid from time immemorial; it was the one thing which the scattered Arabian nation had in common—the one thing which gave them even the shadow of a national feeling; and to have dreamed of abolishing it, or even of diminishing the honours paid to it, would have been madness and ruin to his enterprise. He therefore did the next best thing, he cleared it of idols and dedicated it to the service of God. What the Kaabeh or Square building was, Mr. Smith tells us. It was,—

'a shrine of immemorial antiquity, one which Diodorus Siculus, a hundred years before the Christian era, tells us was even then the "most ancient, and was exceedingly revered by the whole Arab race." The traditions of the Kaabeh ran back to Ishmael and Abraham, nay, even to Seth and Adam; and as its name, "Beit allah," shows, it might in its first rude shape have been erected by some such ancient patriarch as he who raised a pillar of rough stone, where in his sleep he had seen the angels ascending, and called it "Bathel or Beit Allah: this is the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven."'—Pp. 166, 167.

It is a curious thing that the right of circumcision is not mentioned in the Cor'an; but there is no doubt that Mohammed insisted upon it as an antidote to more cruel and dangerous practices.* As for the angelism and demonology of the Cor'an, they are a mixture of local superstitions and Persian and Jewish tradition. The system was certainly not due to Mohammed's invention, but was evolved out of what he had heard from Jewish and Christian sources, and regarded as revelation, being coloured by his own local beliefs.

The mission of Mohammed, then, appealed forcibly to the Arabs on many grounds. Compared with the prevalent idolatry of the time, the idea as presented was so grand, so simple, and so true, that reason could scarcely hesitate between the two systems, unless as in the case of the Kureish, self-interest were thrown into the scale. Side by side with the corrupted religion of the Jews and Christians, as we have just described them, it appeared more spiritual and more divine, and presented the truths of both religions without the blemishes. It harmonised with the traditional Semetic belief, Arab as well as Jewish, of the coming of a Messiah, or at least of a Prophet, who should reveal the Truth at last, and set right the order of things which had spiritually and temporally gone so wrong. And lastly, it made no call on their credulity; it only asked them to believe what they might well accept as self-evident, and it only laid claim to one miracle, that of the marvellous eloquence of its delivery, and this neither friends nor foes could deny. It must not be forgotten that this claim of the Cor'an to miraculous eloquence, however absurd it may sound to Western ears, was and is to the Arab incontrovertible.

In order to understand the immense influence which the Cor'an has always exercised upon the Arab mind, it is necessary to remember that it consists not merely of the enthusiastic utterances of an individual, but of the popular sayings, choice pieces of eloquence, and favourite legends current among the desert tribes for ages before his time. Arabic authors speak frequently of the celebrity attained by the ancient Arabic orators such as Sheiban Wail, but unfortunately no specimen of their works have come down to us. The Cor'an, however, enables us to judge of the nature of their speeches which took so strong a hold upon their countrymen; and the following chapter, which in the original is to an Arab ear the very acme of sublimity, may be taken as a fair specimen:—

'By the sun and his noon-day brightness;
By the moon when she followeth him;
By the day when it revealeth him;
By the night when it veileth him;
By the heaven and what built it;
By the earth and what spread it;
By the soul and what fashioned it;
And inspired it with its vice or virtue;
He prospereth who purifieth it;
He faileth who defileth it;
Thamud in its rebellion called (the Prophet) liar;
When the wretch of the tribe rushed up;
And the Apostle of God said to them "it is God's she-camel, wherefore give it to drink;"
But they called him liar, and they hamstringed it,
And their Lord destroyed them in their sin, and levelled the tribe,
And He doth not fear the result.'

In the original of this chapter the disconnected form of the composition is, to an Oriental, more than atoned for by the elegance of the phrases and the exquisitely rhythmical cadence of each sentence. The subject-matter, too, is well worth notice: the first seven verses are oaths by the various powers of heaven and earth, that those only are happy who keep the soul free from stain; at the same time it is insinuated that the Creator instils into the human soul the good or evil which is found there. The last portion of the Sura alludes to a legend, referred to several times in the Cor'an, of a certain Nebi Saleh who was sent as a prophet to the people of Thamud, and whose divine mission was attested by the miraculous production of a she-camel out of the rock. This legend, in all probability, grew out of the history of Moses' she-camel with milk representing the water that issued from the rock to feed the thirsting tribes. The legend is actually current in the peninsula of Sinai, and the Arabs there to the present day show the *Ather Nagat en Nebi*, 'the footprint of the prophet's she-camel, as well as the tomb of Nebi Saleh,' 'the righteous Prophet,' himself.

Perhaps the most beautiful and characteristic passage in the whole Cor'an is that known as the *Ayet el Kursi* or 'Verse of the Throne.'

'God, there is no God but He, the living, the Eternal. Slumber doth not overtake Him, neither sleep; to Him belongeth all that is in heaven and earth. Who is he that can intercede with Him save by His own permission? He knoweth that which is past and that which is to come unto them, and they shall not comprehend anything of His knowledge but so far as He pleaseth. His throne is extended over heaven and earth, and the upholding of both is no burden to Him. He is the Lofty and the Great.'

And in the same Sura, as the author of the Lectures points our, is the summary of the morality of the book:

'There is no piety in turning your faces towards the east or the west, but he is pious who believeth in God, and the last day, and the Angels, and the Scriptures and the Prophets; who for love of God disbursteth his wealth to his kindred, and to the orphans, and the needy, and the wayfarer, and those who ask, and for ransoming; who observeth prayer and payeth the legal alms, and who is of those who are faithful to their engagements when they have engaged in them, and patient under ills and hardships and in time of trouble; these are they who are just, and those who fear the Lord.'

As whole the Cor'an is disconnected, as might be expected from the manner in which it was compiled:—

'Dictated from time to time by Mahommed to his disciples, it was by them partly trea-ured in their memories, partly written down on shoulderbones of mutton, on bits of wood or tablets of stone, which being thrown pell mell into boxes, and jumbled up together like the leaves of the Cumæan Sibyl after a gust of wind, were not put into any shape till after the Prophet's death, by order of Abu Bakr. The work of the editor consisted simply in arranging the Suras in the order of their respective length, the longest first, the shortest last; and though the book once afterwards passed through the editor's hands, this is substantially the shape in which the Koran has come down to us. Various readings which would seem, however, to have been of very slight importance, having crept into the different copies, a revising committee was appointed by order of the Khalif Othman, and an authorised edition having been thus prepared, "to prevent their texts differing, like those of the Jews and Christians," all previous copies were collected and burnt.'—Pp. 176, 177.

The Bible and Cor'an can scarcely be compared. The former with its two distinct revelations, its books of different date, purport, and language, has a composite character quite different from that of the Mahommedan scriptures, which claim to be a Cor'an, *i. e.* 'a Reading' in plain Arabic.

The *tefsir*, or interpretation of the Cor'an, plays an important part in Islam, as with this is connected that which forms the real fabric of the religious system, the Sunneh, or scondary law based upon the sayings traditionally ascribed to the Prophet. This study was the first, and indeed the only kind of literature encouraged by the early followers of Mahommed; and although it may not at first sight appear a profitable or even an interesting one, it is in reality to these commentaries that we are indebted for the preservation and transmission to posterity of many strange doctrines and many passages of ancient history which would have otherwise been irretrievably lost to the world. In this point of view they are even more valuable than the Babinical Talmuds themselves; for in the latter case we have traditions corrupted by the speculations of schoolmen, while in the case of the Coranic Commentaries we have for the most part the popular legends of the unlettered Bedouin of the desert. Mahommed himself unwittingly points out this distinction when he speaks of the Jews and Christians as *Ahl el Kitab*, or 'people who have the Scriptures,' and delights to designate himself as *en nebiy el unmi*, 'the illiterate prophet (P. 240).

The alleged verbal inspiration of the Coranic text introduced many complications between questions of theology and grammar, and the Moslem doctors, therefore, proceeded to inquire minutely into the structure and vocabulary of their language; while parallel with these studies went that of the 'Sayings of Mohammed,' the secondary or oral traditional law of Islam. The result of this has been the production of one of the most elaborate grammatical systems and the richest lexicographical literature in the world.

(*To be continued.*)

* See note to vol. ii., page 110, of Burton's Meccs and Medina. 2nd Edition.

† Palmer's 'Desert of the Exodus', p. 50.

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CAVALRY HORSES FROM CANADA.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

It is unquestionable that Europe has for the last six months been on the edge of a possibly stupendous war. Experience tells us that in every nation, whether old or new, there is little difficulty about finding men who are quick to read the words of Scripture backwards, and to beat their pruning-hooks into swords, when once the fiery cross has been carried through the land. But there never yet came a war which, if of large proportions and long protracted, did not soon make its pinch felt by revealing to both belligerents that horses are far more difficult to improvise than men. It is the calculation of the most profound military students of the day that in modern warfare two horses are necessary for every five men who take the field. Thus it will be seen that, if England were suddenly to find herself compelled to strain every effort in order to send an army of fifty thousand men to the Continent, she would simultaneously have to provide twenty thousand horses to meet the demands made by the cavalry, artillery, and army train required for the support of such a force in the field. In the existing condition of our domestic equine supply, where, it may well be asked, could our military authorities lay their hands upon twenty thousand horses? We are sure that, in case of invasion, every English owner of horses would cheerfully open his stable doors, and permit the State to take whatever it wanted. But an equine conscription would doubtless be resented if another Crimean war were suddenly to break out; and it is certain that, although England has fought her way to the supremacy among nations which she now enjoys, no such military necessity as the impressment of private horseshas ever yet been imposed upon ourselves or our fathers. It becomes, therefore, a matter of vital importance for us to consider how we stand in reference to a question of which all experienced men admit the urgency, while none endeavours seriously to grapple with it. There are but two first class nations—Russia and the United States—which certain within their own borders a sufficient reserve of horse-flesh to meet the strain of a great and prolonged war. The other chief military Powers, Germany, France, and Austria, are not blind to their national shortcomings in this respect, and have prepared themselves against the day of danger by the creation of studs supported by the State. In England, on the other hand, we leave everything to chance or to the natural law of demand and supply, and it would be amusing, were it not so serious a matter, to contemplate the perplexity and embarrassment to which our War Department would be exposed if called upon to furnish ten or fifteen thousand additional horses within a few weeks. We know that during the last Autumn Manœuvres Mr. H. R. Phillips was compelled to rake the Continent for fifteen hundred out of the two thousand horses that he needed, in order to fulfil his contract with the Government. What if we were to find, in the event of a general Continental war, that every great nation in Europe had simultaneously forbidden the export of horses from their shores, and that we ourselves were left without animals to drag our guns and caissons, mount our cavalry, and set our military train in motion? The power of gold, upon which, at a pinch, we are so apt to rely, would be impotent to help us in such a dilemma.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to conceive a more momentous problem than is suggested by the question where we are to get horses in case of sudden need. In his "Clouds in the East" Mr. Valentine Baker enthusiastically describes the beauty, symmetry, and endurance of the Turkoman horses, and appeals to his fellow-countrymen not to neglect the opportunity of importing some well-chosen mares and sires from the table-lands of Central Asia. But in the same breath he tells us that a fine specimen of the Turkoman breed costs from four to seven hundred guineas and leads us to believe that the sire of the race which he himself sent to England was scarcely less costly and valuable than one of our own thoroughbred stallions of the second class. We must look elsewhere for a source of equine supply, and fortunately the continent of North America invites us to examine her credentials when she professes to have more horses available for exportation than any other country in the world. Certainly a superior breed of horses to the American is nowhere to be found unless the indigenous stock has been elevated and improved by the infiltration of English blood. The American Continents, both North and South, claim to have had horses or ponies of their own in days long anterior to the voyage of Columbus. It is known that when Central America was first invaded by the Spaniards they left behind them many of the stately chargers whence *caballero*, or Spanish "gentleman," takes his name. A cross between these European sires and the mustang ponies of the Pampas of South America, of Mexico, and of Texas produced an animal far superior to the shaggy and diminutive beasts which the Tlascalans, according to Robertson, bred and drove. The race of ponies, or galloways, throve and multiplied with amazing fecundity in a country abounding in limitless plains rich in herbage, and the "Broncho" horse of California, Arizona, and New Mexico is supposed to have sprung from the union of the Spanish sire with the mustang mare. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, and long before the outbreak of the revolutionary war which separated the thirteen American colonies from the British Crown, a few English horses of high class were transported from the Old to the New World. We may readily conceive that, when it was customary for a voyage across the Atlantic to exact two months for its accomplishment, there was not much temptation to run the risk of committing a valuable horse to a sailing brig of three or four hundred tons, leaving him to be "rocked in the cradle of the stormy deep" for six, eight, or ten consecutive weeks. But it is certain that the English blood horse had found his way to North America long before the days of George Washington, and that the "father of his country" well knew the value of an animal tracing his pedigree back to the "mother isle." When once the independence of the young Republic had been established, the importation of English horses into New York, Boston, Norfolk in Virginia, Charlestown, and New Orleans increased space. This Messenger, the grey son of Mambrino, laid the foundation of that modern paragon the fast American trotter, while Sir Charles Banbury's Diomed, by Florizel, himself the winner of the first race for our English Derby in 1780, was sold "for a song" to a Virginian breeder, and, living until the extreme age of thirty-six, filled the whole American continent with comely sons and daughters inheriting his stout blood.

During the present century the transportation of English thoroughbreds to America, including Canada, has been incessantly sustained. Having failed, though not without gallant efforts, to get hold of Touchstone and Plenipotentiary, our Transatlantic kinsmen have had to content themselves with Priam, Glencoe, Luzborough, and Tranby, while in more recent times they have also, in their own phrase, "annexed" dozens of our well-known mares and horses. The result is seen in the abundance and excellence of the equine stock with which the entire Continent teems; and, inasmuch as it is unusual for either Americans or Canadians to get into the saddle when they have a chance of driving, the supply of horses vastly exceeds the demand, and especially in Canada, whence the Federal Government drew its remounts during the last two years of the great Civil War. The Canadian horse has always been famous for hardness, endurance, and docility, nor was abundant testimony to his valuable qualities wanting on the part of more than one witness examined before Lord Rosebery's Committee. Thus Colonel Soame Jenyns told the Prince of Wales, who took great interest in his examination, that "Canadians make first-rate troop horses, being fairly bred, excellent hacks, wonderfully sound and hard horses, capital fencers, and, in short, admirable animals. They can be bought in Canada for twenty-five or thirty pounds, and in England would fetch from seventy to eighty pounds apiece." Many of our crack cavalry regiments were horsed from Canada and from the State of Vermont in the days when British North America was garrisoned by regulars, and it was the universal testimony of English officers that the Transatlantic troopers were harder and stauncher than the European. We read, therefore, without surprise that Canadian hunters are now imported to England in no inconsiderable numbers, and are playing a distinguished part upon many of our hunting fields. Thus Colonel Anstruther Thomson, formerly a cavalry officer, then master of the Pytchley, and now in command of the Fife hounds, has nothing but praise to bestow upon the Canadians introduced to his hunt, and other experienced masters of foxhounds are of one mind in pronouncing offshoots from the same hardy family to be admirable cross country performers. The facts which we have enumerated suffice to show that Canada has the horses of which we are so much in need, and, moreover, that she has them in large numbers, at reasonable prices, and first-rate in quality. "The supply," says the correspondent of a contemporary, "is unlimited, and in a country where ninety-nine out of every hundred farms are worked by the owner in fee, there will be no combination to put up prices, but a continuing tendency to sell at a fair remuneration for keep and attendance." It remains for our enterprising shipowners to bring the Canadian producer and the British consumer together to their mutual advantage.

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN THE LAST QUARTER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

GENTLEMEN.

Society has a language of its own, which is only intelligible to its own; and one of the great tests by which it may be known whether any individual is in Society or not, is to observe him when he is in the company of Society. If he can seize all the half-allusions in which it speaks, without interpretation; if he apprehends at once who is meant by "the Duke" in connection with a given Lady, or the "Duchess" in connection with a given Gentleman; if he recognises certain nicknames and certain places; if he can divine certain dreams of relationship without interpretation; in short, if he can speak and comprehend the language of Society, he may be safely presumed to be one of the accepted few; if not, he may certainly be set down as one of the outer many.

In no one single thing is the difference between language at large and the language of Society so shown as in the sense attached to the word "Gentleman." In general the word is used to import that the person to whom it is applied is one entitled, in the speakers's opinion, to respect and consideration, and accustomed, as of right, to receive them from all their sources and in all their forms known to the speaker. To the farm-labourer the agent of the estate is a Gentleman, and generally any man habitually wearing a black coat. In most shops in towns the customer is habitually told that "this Gentleman will serve you;" and there are many recent instances of employers of mechanics not only writing, but solemnly publishing addresses to them, in which the latter are addressed as "Gentlemen," and begged not to strike by, "Gentlemen, yours faithfully"—the firm. Necessarily we find, on going a little higher, that all tradesmen are held to be "Gentlemen" by their equals and their inferiors, that they in turn hold all above them to be Gentlemen, and that these, following the rule, extend the title to all above themselves. The word, in fact, is Protean not in its sense, but in its apprehension and application. It is felt to be the grandest title that common consent can give, and every man apprehends and applies it according to what he believes and can gather to be the common consent of his fellows. Thus it is that, though nobody dares boldly to call himself "Gentleman" if there is so much as a possibility of the term not being accepted, everybody is a Gentleman to somebody else until we come down to the very lowest, if we can reach him or recognise him.

But of all this Society recks not. It knows of no Gentleman but its own; to be a Gentleman it is necessary to be of it, to accept its moral law, even if no other, and to live its life. When Lord Hartington toned down the fierce diatribes made by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Fawcett on the theme of the Bulgarian atrocities, Society said, "Why, of course—Hartington, at any rate, is a Gentleman," and had any person out of Society heard it, he would possibly have been astounded to learn, what is nevertheless perfectly true, that Society never has regarded, and never will regard, Mr. Gladstone as a Gentleman in its own sense of the term. For, among other reasons he comes of the middling or trading classes, and Society can hardly be made to consider any such a Gentleman until many generations of a different life and other pursuits and associates have removed the trading taint. In truth, Society is not without good reason for its distrust of the trader. "As a nail sticketh fast between the joinings of a wall, so doth cheating stick fast between the buyer and the seller;" and the fact that no trader could be a Gentleman has been so generally accepted, that until quite recently no gentleman would become a trader. It has always been felt that no man whose occupation makes him an habitual cheat, provides him with a morality in which overreaching is recognised as fair, and deprives him of all sense of the beauty of generosity, by making self-sacrifice seem ridiculous and self-interest the one proper object, can possibly shake off all this, or show in his social relations all those high qualities of honour, fidelity, courage, and disinterestedness which are expected to be found in the Gentleman. And so the line has been broadly drawn, and still subsists, which declares that no actual trader can be counted a Gentleman.

To define exactly what Society means by a Gentleman is no easier a task than to define Society itself. The first thing to be said about it is, that nobody not "in Society" is held by it to be a Gentleman; yet all who are in it are not therefore accepted as Gentlemen—but by any means. Another and a very important thing is that there is a title which no amount of money will buy, and from which no depth of poverty need exclude. Nor do ancient lineage, high birth, or position confer it as of right, but rather raise only the greater disposition to challenge and scrutinize the title. Any one of these may enter into the consideration of the claim to the title, but all of them together will be of no avail unless there be added to them personal qualities of the kind which Society respects. This it is, for instance, which enables it to be regarded as the greatest tribute to the Prince of Wales to say of him, as is often said, "He is such a Gentleman;" for it implies that he might be, that any Prince might be, not a Gentleman; that some Princes are, in fact, not Gentlemen. In fact, the apparent personal qualities of the man form so large an ingredient in the decision as to whether he is a Gentleman, that in Society, as elsewhere, the advised and deliberate conferring of this one name is a far higher testimony than can be afforded by any others of honour and bravery. Yet personal qualities alone will not confer it, unless when in action they are brought within the laws of Society. Should they infringe those laws, the higher and more shining they are the greater will be the condemnation. Thus no liar can hope to be called by the name; yet no man, either can retain the name if he should refuse to lie in certain cases, as for instance, to save a woman's honour. No man of mean, base, or shabby conduct can be a Gentleman to Society; yet the noblest, the most generous and courageous need not hope to be admitted as such unless his qualities are shown and exemplified in Society.

There are many men of the highest and purest nature who, only because Society knows them not or is in quarrel with their convictions, are relegated to the outer region of "snobs" and "cads." For Society the case of such a man is hopeless. Though his action should prove him a very Bayard, though he should enlighten the eyes of all mankind by his precept and rejoice them by his example, it would still be said of him in Society, "Well, you know, he is not a *Gentleman*,' and that probably on the very occasion of his displaying outside of Society the very qualities which within it would prove the highest claim to its respect and admiration. And so true is this that where such an one is shown and admitted to have done some especially noble and gentle act, Society will admire and praise him to the full extent of his deserts, and then will wind up with the melancholy reflection, which it is in such a case as really pained as it is honestly forced to make—"What a pity he is not a Gentleman!"

On the other hand, so long as a man is accepted and acknowledged as such, he may be of the worst possible moral character, may violate all laws human and divine, and yet not forfeit the coveted name so long as he is not known to have infringed Society's own laws. He may break his father's heart, plunder his mother and sisters of their patrimony, ruin simple men at the gambling-table, and betray any number of confiding women—and he will be held harmless, though any or all of these things be thoroughly well known of him. But if he should habitually "wipe the eye" of his friends cut shooting, if he is clownish in his habits, if he should fail in his debts of honour, or having betrayed a woman secretly should speak of it openly, then indeed he will be rejected and cast out from the category of Gentlemen, and strict search will be made to show that his descent is such as gives him no claim to the title. For in this, as in all things, Society looks not at all to the morality or immorality of acts, but only to their effect upon itself and its own daily life. It will overlook and ignore or readily compound for the cardinal and deadly sins. Pride, Idleness, Envy, Covetousness, Lust, and Gluttony it cares nothing for, nay, rather despises their opposite virtues, Love Charity, Industry, Humility, Generosity, Temperance, Chastity; but it knows itself and its own interests, and any offence against these is the one sin it will not forgive.

In short, Society requires of every candidate for the title of Gentleman that he should be of itself, and that his conduct should be in accordance with its strictest esoteric laws. This will give him the title, generally speaking; but if his claim to it should ever be formally challenged, it becomes a question of race, and then if it cannot be shown that he is of gentle birth and ancestry, he will be cast out as an intruder not properly belonging to the gentle but only hitherto tolerated therein because no challenge had been raised as to his title.

PICKINGS FROM "FUN."—Jan. 10.

What everyone takes at this delightful period of the year.—Cold.

CAUSE OR EFFECT?

"Good morning, Donelly! I hear your daughter has a baby; is it a boy or a girl?"

"Sure, Mike, an I it's meself as doesn' yet know for the life of me if I'm a grandfather or a grandmother bedad."

NEWS SCINDIAN.

The Maharajah Scindia has wired his congratulations to the Kaiser-i-Hind. The collective congratulations of the other chieftains are coming on a post card. The Maharajah prefered five shilling's worth of electricity and his Scindividuality.

THE GOOD CAUSE.

A colonial paper just to hand, the *Dubbo Dispatch*, informs its readers that an elderly gentleman named Seede has committed suicide, and goes on to say that "no cause is assigned." We should think a very natural cause was that seeds wanted to be "planted."

A CROSS VIEW.

One of the witnesses for the defence in a case wherein a paper-collar maker was charged with assaulting a railway guard, stated that the defendant "had a defect in his eyesight which made him very irritable under slight provocation." One reason for irritability is doubtless as good as another, but we preferthat of the man who was cross simply because his defective vision made him look cross at everything and think himself boss of all creation.

"FOOLS RUSH IN—"

Bashful youth (at his wit's ends to say something smart):—"Er—I hope you—br—like this—br—weather, Miss Gabrielle."

Miss G.—"Oh, no, indeed; whatever makes you think so."

B. Y.:—"Er—oh,—only because—er—everybody says it is delightful weather for the little ducks." (From observation Mr. Fun thinks this young man is not likely to try and be clever again in a hurry.)

LEGS TALIONIS.

Scene: A street in Newcastle. Knockkneed, splayfooted, down-in-the-mouthed British Workman, who has been keeping festival a little too much, is creeping unwillingly along to resume his daily toil.

Boy:—"Ho! ho! what a pair o' legs!"

Boy:—"Ho! ho! what a pair o' legs!"

Workman:—"What dost say, lad?"

Workman:—"Good enough te gan te wark in A's thenken."

OVERRUNNING THE CONSTABLE.

"For miles the country, on both banks of the river Thames, is under water."

"The rain it raineth every day"—
Alone the waterproofer smiles;
Perhaps the dealer too is gay,
For he must find the weather pay,
And both may bless the British Isles.
To all the rest how dread and drear,
The world all dripping, dull, and dank!
And City men in suburbs fear,
For Thames and Co.'s account, 'tis clear,
There's been a "run upon the bank!"

A GRANDFATHER'S TALE.

Yes, my dears, your brother is quite correct in the date. It was early in the year 1877 that we lost our Indian Empire and sank into political insignificance. Our conquest and spoliation were cleverly accomplished by a Russian politician, very famous at the time, named Gortschakoff. You will find, my dears, if you refer to your history, that at this time we were making ourselves very busy about Turkey, a country mercifully washed out of Europe by heavy rains soon afterwards—and secretly persuading them to fight Russia, although we pretended to desire peace. Well, you must know that just at the close of the year 1876, it was announced in all the papers that an unseaworthy gunboat had gone to Gibraltar on receipt of a hoaxing telegram from a reporting wag in town. When Gortschakoff read this and discovered the childish innocence of our officials he sent his valet to London with certain instructions. On the day following his arrival in town all her Majesty's ships received a shilling telegram ordering them to go to the Arctic regions, and not to return without the North Pole. They got up steam and went. About the same time the colonels of the various regiments in the United Kingdom received shilling telegrams ordering them to take their troops instantly to the Great Desert, and remain there till further instructions were forwarded. And the troops shouldered their knapsacks and marched.

So now, my dear children, you can easily understand how it was that when a month afterwards Russia demanded our Indian Empire, and the homage of our Sovereign as a perpetual vassal, we were compelled to yield without a struggle. Of course there was a great fuss about it at first, when we discovered how shamefully our naval and military authorities had been gulled, and the *Telegraph* came back to liberalism with a bound; but the Czar had all journalists sent to Siberia, and proceeded to have himself crowned Kaiser-i-Hind, with double the number of elephants, rajahs, and horses that our Queen had used, and quite treble the number that the Lord Mayor used to borrow from Sanger's Circus.

Ah, my dears, it was a sad blow to our national pride to find that our boasted ships and soldiers could be got rid of at the cost of a few shillings; but I would advise you never to speak of it in public, for the Russians occupying Middlesex and Surrey as a guarantee of our good faith are half of them spies, and if we grumble, the magistrates, who are all Russian Agents with English names, will have us knouted.

THE ARTFUL VICE-CHANCELLOR.

CHAPTER I.

It was a bleak, cold morning early in January, and the Earl of Kentucky's pomatum was frozen so hard that he had to put it on his head in a block, and pass a hot iron over his hair before his locks assumed that glossy appearance for which they were famous. It was so cold that when the Earl met his guest, the Vice-Chancellor, at the breakfast table, it took the two of them a quarter of an hour to break the ice in the milk jug. It was so cold that the Earl after blending the meat chopper on the butter, took the yellow iceberg in his hand and hurled it out of the window, with an expression the warmth of which would have melted it on any day but this.

How great events do hinge on little things! At the moment that the butter was about to lose the velocity imparted to it by the hand of its hurler, and obeying the laws of gravitation, to fall to the ground, it encountered an object which was being cast in the opposite direction.

Now the object was the eye of the Marquis of Donnybrook, and that eye was being cast in the direction of the mansion of the Earl for the simple reason that its owner was looking for the front door. And the antepenultimate result was a black eye, the penultimate result was a rowe, and the ultimate result was a law suit—Donnybrook *versus* Kentucky—which brings us to

CHAPTER II.

"My friend," said the Vice-Chancellor to the Earl, as the wounded Marquis, holding a beef-steak to his eye, rushed off to London to commence his action, "My friend, this will eventually come before me. Under the new act assaults with butter fall into the Chancery division. The claim for damages will be enormous."

"Old Cock," replied the Earl, patting the Vice playfully on the cheek with the chopper, "I shall reply upon your good offices then."

"Shall you? What did that young man come here for?"

"For my daughter's hand and dowry."

"I guessed as much; this accident then, will leave her free and her fortune too."

"Your Vice's logical mind puts it correctly."

"Then let 'em be mine on condition you win the case, and I'll take care that you do."

"A grasp," said the Earl, with a Satanic glance at the portraits of his ancestors, "the compact is an unholy one, and suits my humour well." And this brings us to

CHAPTER III.

"In the case of Donnybrook *versus* Kentucky," said the Vice-Chancellor, addressing the bar, "it seems to me that as the window was the Earl's and the butter was the Earl's' he had a right to throw his own property through his own property, but as the eye was the property of some one else, he is liable for the damage inflicted on that property. Judgment for the plaintiff with full damages claimed, and costs."

"Traitor," shrieked the Earl, as they went home in a handsome. "Not so," warbled the Vice-Chancellor; "you must appeal, because the superior Court always reverses my decisions. "Oh, I see," said the Earl, poking the Vice in the ribs, "artful dog." So he appealed, which brings us to

CHAPTER IV.

"This appeal, Donnybrook *versus* Kentucky, is against one of that fool Thingumbob's decrees—of course we shall reverse it as usual," said the first Judge.

"Certainly," said the second judge.

The other learned judge concurred.

"My Lords," said the Vice-Chancellor, from the gallery, "allow me to thank you for the uniform unanimity with which you have always reversed my decisions. It has enabled me, in all cases where I thought appeal probable, to aid the cause of justice by making certain of your decisions. In this instance it has won for me a fair bride and a magnificent dowry. In a fortnight the defendant's daughter will be *Mrs.* Vice-Chancellor. Pray honour me with your presence at the ceremony."

The Earl of Kentucky chuckled consumedly at the "coolness of his son-in-law, and the Marquis of Donnybrook took to sport, and died of vertigo caused by watching Agricultural Hall pedestrianism.

But although the judges danced at the Vice Chancellors wedding, and had more strawberry ice than was good for them, they continued to reverse his decrees to the end of their days.

L'Envoi.

The Vice-Chancellor's real name is—but there, everybody who reads the law notices in the *Times* must know it because it is always coupled with these words, "Vice-Chancellor—a decision was therefore reversed with costs."

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